

THE AMERICAN

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THE man without a serious moral purpose—Rosewater.

THE Church of Rome is America's most successful tax-dodger.

ROSEWATER could con with profit a work entitled "Words; Their Use and Abuse."

NEBRASKA is not suffering from an excess of rain-water, but from a superfluity of Rosewater.

I THOUGHT I was an irresistible force until I came in contact with an immovable body.—E. Rosewater.

WILL Rosewater, from a pure sense of civic duty, support any good men for office in the ensuing campaign? No.

DON'T grow impatient over the delay in the Nebraska contest, friends. The supreme court will reach a decision in due time.

WONDER what J. H. Dumont was doing up at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church last Sunday? Can it be possible that he is going to run for the office?

THE Homer correspondent of the North Nebraska Eagle says: "Homer Council, No. 117, will hold a special meeting on Friday evening of this week, for work. We still keep making A. P. A.'s down here."

THE word politician, in its highest and best sense, means a politician. A politician is an inferior politician. Rosewater is a politician. In the dictionary each type of man—even Rosewater—is described by a fitting word.

THE insect has been referring to A. B. Hunt, one of the receivers of the American Water-Works Company, as president of Council No. 125. Receiver Hunt's business will not suffer through any Roman boycott; they've got to drink water furnished by this company or go thirsty.

MCLEAN county school directors have declared the law providing for the American flag above every school-house in Illinois every school-day in the year, as un-American and despotic. McLean county needs a little loyal American blood infused into her fossilized carcass. The flag law is all right.

DOUGLAS county is now paying \$2,100 a year for rent of court-rooms, and yet there are several vacant rooms in the county court-house that could be utilized if remodeled at a small cost. The honorable board of county commissioners should keep up their reputation for economy and good management by cutting off the item of expense entailed by renting rooms in the Bee Building.

OUR old friend George Flood has associated himself with Mr. W. C. Kelley, the business manager of this paper, and together they will conduct a commission business in Chicago, on Wells street, near Kinzie. They will handle all kinds of produce, hay, flour, feed, butter, eggs, poultry, etc. As we are acquainted with both of the gentlemen, we can commend them to all persons having anything in their line which they desire placed on the market. Send all produce direct to them and save the middleman's profit.

THE brief in the State of Nebraska vs. Barney McGinn, prepared by Attorney-General Churchill, is one of the most able and convincing arguments we have ever read. If the attorneys for the plaintiff in error made a single point in their extended argument which Mr. Churchill has not fully met and overcome by a voluminous citation of standard authorities, it was not apparent. The attorney-general's office never contained a more able or concise reasoner than the present incumbent. The electors of Nebraska made no mistake when they chose A. S. Churchill as attorney-general of the state.

SEVEN Jesuit priests are said to have left Chicago for Omaha Tuesday night, for the purpose of assisting in the fight against the A. P. A. The priests throughout Nebraska have sent every man they could to influence the supreme judges; and from what Ex-Congressman John A. McShane told a friend of ours, just before those priests left the city, we suppose they are to show the supreme court of Nebraska the power of the Roman vote. McShane said the new law would be declared unconstitutional. The decision of the supreme court on the disputed fire and police law will probably show how successful those priests have been.

BECOME POLITICIANS.

Be a politician. Don't let the ward-healers, the disreputable classes and the corporations act for you.

The stigma that now rests upon the politician was placed there by another politician equally as disreputable.

It is wrong to suppose that a man cannot be a politician and at the same time a respectable citizen and a gentleman.

There is no higher duty touching American citizenship than the obligation of every American citizen to participate in the various political steps which lead up to the point where the officials are selected.

While there have been a great many abuses of the elective franchise, those abuses have not been the result of respectable citizens participating in the preliminary contests, but in their failure to lend their assistance in favor of law and order. Did the honest, upright, law-respecting citizen display one-tenth as much zeal as the bumper element, there would be nothing but honest elections and none but competent men in office. For that reason, the blame for corrupt politics should not be shoved upon the disreputable element in the community, but should be laid at the door of the ultra-respectable class which neglects or refuses to lend its presence to the contest.

The proper way to look at this question is from a fair, common-sense standpoint. Every citizen knows, by common report, that there is more or less fraud practiced by the men who manipulate the party machinery, and who practically dictate the nominees of their party. Every citizen has read of "rings" and "combinations" being formed. Of course those men who detect the formation of these "rings" and "combinations" profess to be very solicitous about the welfare of the party; but you look a little further and you will see a nigger in the woodpile. The chances are that he is in a combination to defeat "the ring." In the interest of a nominee on the slate fixed up by "the combine." Because a man belongs to one faction of a party does not make him one whit less unscrupulous than if he trained with the other side. If he is of the present school of politicians he would not allow any opportunity to slip which would give him an advantage over his adversary.

Another thing: As long as the politics of our great cities is put up in the back rooms of saloons, there is little hope of improvement. For that reason, the saloon must be divorced from politics. The fathers and sons must meet the neighbors at their homes, decide whom they will support for delegates, put a ticket in the field, and then, the day the primaries are held, get out and see that it is elected. This can only be accomplished by men becoming politicians who are not now regarded as such in any sense of the word. As long as the same old gang runs our politics there is no hope of any lasting reform being inaugurated, for their whole reason for devoting their time to politics is that they may have the distribution of certain patronage, which they use as a stepping-stone to self-aggrandizement. There is a selfish and not a patriotic incentive. It is self-advancement, by honest methods, if possible—but self-advancement, regardless of the method by which obtained.

For these reasons, we urge upon every American citizen the propriety, aye, and the necessity, of becoming politicians. Unless they become such, the liberties we are enjoying will sooner or later be subverted.

By standing for the right and by voting for the right, is the only way to elevate politics.

If your party leaders persist in taking their politics into the slums, organize Christian Citizenship Clubs and pledge yourselves to vote for no man who has shown a desire in public or private life to allow law-breakers to control his political action. Inside of two years you can dictate the nominees on a majority of the party tickets; and you will not have the delectable spectacle of your chief executive being the abject slave, if not the tool, of a leading editor. Again, we say, "become politicians." Will you do it?

TURN ON THE LIGHT.

Several people have called at our office recently, with little cards, which they claimed had been picked up on the streets. We did not give the matter any thought until our attention was called to the fact that most of them had been found in the vicinity of the home of one of our friends. The paragraphs printed on the cards were of different kinds, but we neglected to secure a copy except in one instance. This card is printed on both sides and reads as follows:

"Tax the churches! Why should not all property be taxed which does not belong to the people? There are some parochial schools which net the Roman Catholic church upwards of \$5,000 per month. Why would the hierarchy not insist on separate schools and nontaxation?"

On the other side appears this: "Exposure. Near Montreal, when the river was very low, there were exposed to view at the mouth of the sewer running from a convent, hundreds of infants' bodies and bones in a putrid mass. The veil covering the

virtue of some of the sister inmates must have been very thin."

Now, while we believe that all property should bear its just proportion of taxes, we do not believe that the scattering of literature of this kind will do any good. On the contrary, if such cards are being scattered broadcast over the city, we believe it is being done to injure the cause of Americanism.

We have since learned that the matter has been reported to the police by some of the Roman Catholic sisters who found some cards in the vicinity of their convent; and that detectives have been instructed to find the guilty parties. We hope the police will not relax their efforts, should the clues point toward the Roman Catholic church.

It seems strange that in some cases where a mass of evidence has been collected, that it proves insufficient for conviction, when priests, confessional boxes and holy crosses become mixed up with it. Turn on the search-light!

INTERVIEWED A DEAD DUCK.

E. Rosewater has been interviewed. The Chicago Times-Herald cumbered its columns, August 28th, with his silly twaddle, which we reproduce in order that patriots may have a record of his vapors. Some of you may not know E. Rosewater, and for your benefit we will say that he is the fellow who has been publicly charged in Omaha with having made a criminal assault on a deaf and dumb girl before she had time to write "no" on her slate. He is the fellow who would not expose a gang of hoodlums after the evidence had been placed in his hands, for the reason that "such an exposure, he said, would defeat 'Honest' Dick O'Keefe, whom he was supporting; he is the man whom Judge Scott sent to jail for contempt; he is the man who has been publicly accused with being a "self-confessed libeller;" he is the fellow who has been openly accused with levying political blackmail upon the gamblers, the saloon-keepers and the dive-owners; he is the fellow who sued a man who had accused him of being a "rebel" spy, and upon whose character a jury of his peers, in his own town, placed the commercial value of \$100; he is the fellow who has for years accused his political opponents of doing the very things he himself was doing. This is the E. Rosewater whom the Times-Herald interviewed upon the subject of the A. P. A., and whose opinion is supposed to be of some importance away from the city where his vile practices have become a by-word, and a mockery on justice and truth. And this is what he said, after enlarging on the unconstitutionality of the new law governing the appointment of the fire and police commissioners:

"It is a strange coincidence," continued Mr. Rosewater, "that the men now at the head of the A. P. A. movement are the very ones who four years ago backed most of the Roman Catholics for municipal and county offices. The change of base occurred while I was traveling in Europe, and when I returned I could hardly believe my senses. Omaha was in a commotion. The new order was publishing a paper called THE AMERICAN, and the Roman Catholics had one in opposition. Delegations from both sides called upon me asking that I favor the cause of each. I declined, and took the broad newspaper view of nonsectarianism. At that time the A. P. A. element claimed about 4,000 supporters. Its sessions were held in secret, and all its work was done under cover. The only way its deliberations could be determined was by the actions and methods pursued by its known members. It has not been an organization for the public good, but one designed to attain the ends and ambitions of its leaders, without regard to right or wrong. It has gradually grown in strength, however, until it has obtained control of the school department in Omaha, and every other part of the municipal government except the police and fire departments, which it is now striving to wind its long arms around."

"As an instance of the injustice meted out to those not liked, I can mention two instances where highly educated and thoroughly competent teachers were discharged for no other cause than that they were Roman Catholics, on the alleged grounds that they did not come up to the standard of their positions. This was about two years ago. That the A. P. A. men at the head of the school departments told a deliberate falsehood when they spoke against the ability of these teachers was shortly after evidenced when the same teachers qualified for positions in the Chicago high school, and to my knowledge they have been more than successful with the classes entrusted to their charge. I have the names, but for personal reasons would rather not mention them. This is only one of many instances where the A. P. A. people have run matters to suit themselves."

"Only a short time ago the city treasurer of Omaha, Henry Bolln, was found to be \$30,000 short in his accounts. Comptroller Olsen, whose duty it is to look into the matter, has, I understand, given it little or no attention. No steps have been taken for the recovery of the missing funds. The whole affair is a crying disgrace and a blot upon the fair name of a great city."

"While there are some reputable men in the ranks of the A. P. A., the majority of the order is composed of men without character, political 'pot-wrestlers' and hoodlums, so that there is a coming struggle in Omaha to rid the city of its reptile element. The big corporations should not be forgotten, as they hire and own men in high positions, who do their bidding. The A. P. A. officials have proved themselves as insidious as they are vile, and there is a great cry in Nebraska for the Republican party to rise to the occasion and restore good government."

Rosey intimates in this that the A. P. A. took advantage of his absence to slip into power. Now, what is the truth? The campaign in which the A. P. A. won its initial victory was carried on during the fall of 1891. Where was Rosewater then? In Omaha! Fighting shoulder to shoulder with the A. P. A. This is evidenced by the editorials which appeared in his paper, and by the editorials which have appeared in his paper during every succeeding campaign. Every person in Omaha knows that he supported the A. P. A. just as long as he thought he could use it to further his own selfish political ends; and they believe that he has suddenly discovered that it is not a Rosewater machine, and hence is against it.

The next untruthful statement that Rosewater makes is that the order was publishing THE AMERICAN. The present editor of this paper started THE AMERICAN, and no one put a dollar into it except the present stockholders, none of whom, except the editor, were members at the time of Mr. Rosewater's return from Europe.

The rest of the interview is so manifestly untrue and unfair that it is useless to review the statements contained therein. The whole thing leaves the impression in the minds of those who are acquainted with Rosewater, that it has now become necessary for him to go to Chicago to be interviewed if he would get his ideas before the citizens of Nebraska—the subscription to his own paper having fallen off so. But the talk is that of Rosewater just the same.

BLAME US, NOT KELLEY.

A couple of weeks ago we received a communication from one of our warmest supporters which contained strictures upon certain other friends who had differed with us as to the method of conducting the campaign one year ago. In a previous issue we had stated that there was an effort being made to harmonize the different factions in Cook county, Illinois. That effort was meeting with success when we received the communication from our friend, and for that reason we did not give it space, believing that he would realize that our course was for the best interests of the order in Illinois. However, he does not seem to take that view of the case, for he writes us, under date of August 24, as follows:

RAVENSWOOD, Ill., Aug. 24, 1895.—American Publishing Co. Gentlemen: You may stop sending me your paper from date; and send the bill to September 1st and it shall be paid. You could afford to throw my communication in the waste-basket, and I can afford to ignore your paper. Mr. Kelley, such courtesy does not pay among friends. Yours,

P. S.—A few more will stop their paper.

There is a wrong impression there which we desire to correct; that is, that Mr. Kelley is responsible for the non-appearance of his article. Mr. Kelley has no more to say as to what shall be published in these columns than our friend has, or, for that matter, any other reader of this paper. The name of the editor appears weekly at the head of the editorial column. He alone is responsible for editorial omissions and commissions.

We regret to lose our friend as a subscriber, not on account of the paltry sum represented in the subscription price, but because we know he has been a consistent and loyal supporter of THE AMERICAN up to the present time. Now, however, because we do not agree as to the propriety of publishing an article, we are to lose him, not only as a subscriber, but as a friend. Stop taking the paper, if you wish, friend—but don't permit a difference in judgment to come between us as friends. We know that your article was prepared with a view to holding up the hands of loyal Americans, but it would have wounded some others who did not agree with us in that campaign. Those old differences should be buried. We are on the verge of a most momentous campaign. The enemy is united. Every available voter is being pressed into service, on every hand they are organizing and preparing for the struggle which they rightfully suppose will be the turning point in their existence. Then, my friend, shall we go into this contest disorganized, split into factions, and with no definite plan mapped out? We say, most assuredly, we shall not; you will say the same thing; and so will every other patriot in the land.

MAY CAUSE A COOLNESS.

From Chicago American. When we supported Mayor Swift last spring we never supposed we were supporting a man who would appoint to office a man who would object to one of his employees visiting this office. Yet we have learned, in a round-about way, that he has appointed such a man, and that city employees who are known to visit these headquarters are reprimanded for taking such liberties. We have wondered if the Roman Catholics in the same department are reprimanded when they visit their mass-houses, and, if not, why this unfairness? It seems to us that when a man is off duty his time is his own and he has a perfect right to spend it wherever he sees fit. We hope we shall not have to refer to this subject again, for if we do, it is liable to cause a coolness between his honor and a very respectable minority of his supporters.

FROM recent dispatches sent out from Washington, we learn that there has been a large decrease in immigration for the last four years as shown by the report of Commissioner Stump for the year ending July 1, 1895. The decrease is said to be mainly due to the business paralysis that has prevailed during the greater portion of that period, and to the enforcement of the immigration laws. In 1882 the alien immigrations numbered 581,783. The immigration law was enacted March 3, 1891, but its enforcement, owing to lack of organization and familiarity of its agents with the general subject matter, was not so strict and thorough as during the second year under the law, the arrival of alien immigrants was 440,783, a decrease of 141,000. In 1894 the number of such immigrants dropped to 288,020, and after the year ending with June last to 258,536. The number that arrived last year is less than one half of that for the year 1892. It is generally admitted that the strict inspection now carried on by agents of steamship companies in foreign countries, and by the officers of the immigration bureau, has resulted in excluding many of the objectionable classes formerly admitted in large numbers.

A DISPATCH from Lemont, Ill., says that Mayor McCarthy attended the Roman Catholic fair, now in session at Sag Bridge, and gambled at the fortune wheel until he was about \$100 ahead and then quit. The Roman Catholics are very indignant over the matter, and say they will make him give up the money.

Not an A. P. A., but a Patriot.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Editor of The American: As a reader of your patriotic paper, I am glad to see so prominent a place assigned to Old Glory and the little red school-house on its front page. Since the dastardly attack by the Catholic mob on Old Glory and the little red school-house in Boston on the Fourth of July I have watched with deep interest the comments and tone of the press with reference to that occurrence, and am sorry to note that many of the leading papers treat it either as a very trivial affair or in a way to convey the impression that one side was quite as much at fault as the other.

I must confess I am not made that way, and am inclined to say that if those policy papers have any love for their country, such as the times demand, it is high time they cease their political cringing and get down from the fence squarely on one side or the other, and kindly but unmistakably sound the warning that the sacredness of our American soil and institutions must and shall be maintained at any cost.

It is singularly significant that Boston should have been the scene of our first strike for independence, and on its streets on July 4, 1895, should have been enacted a second scene which reveals a bitterness of hatred tenfold more intense than the first, and is destined to promptly cement our people more firmly than ever before in the principles of America for Americans and absolute freedom from that tyranny which acknowledges no rights outside the Roman Catholic church and no power above that of the pope.

The ball has opened, as we are reminded it did at Boston about one hundred years ago; and I hope it will not cease until Roman intolerance shall have been effaced from our fair land.

I am not an A. P. A. but an American whose patriotism, for all that is represented by Old Glory, is burned in by four years of the bitterest carnage that was ever forced by ignorance and backed by Romanism, upon a happy and unsuspecting people. Yes, we are drifting along and happily drunk under our exalted feeling of security, while the Roman serpent is slowly but surely contracting its coils around our pathway, and while its army notified to be on hand at Bridgeport to the round up. Of course the mobilization of the pope's army at Bridgeport in '96 to aid in procuring the independence of Ireland is simply all bosh, when it is well known that the Irish party has just been defeated in England, and if reports are reliable, they will not be able to make any showing again for the next seven years.

The little red school-house is America's hope, and Old Glory is a fitting emblem of our intelligence and liberty, and never, until it shall be fully recognized and can be carried in triumph through all the streets and byways of this fair land without molestation, will we cease to fight Romanism.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

AMERICAN VETERAN.

Keep the Ball Rolling.

The law lately passed by the Illinois legislature to place the American flag on parochial schools may never be enforced; it may even be repealed before a single fine for non-compliance is collected, but it is doing a noble work, showing the spirit of parochial teachers toward the emblem and the government it represents, under which they live in peace and prosperity.

Let the good work go on. Keep the grand old flag, chosen by Washington and his collaborators in the Revolution as the banner of liberty and carried by our fathers over the hotly contested fields

of the Rebellion, constantly before the eyes of our young people.

Too long has it been folded out of sight, except annually or semi-annually, in the mistaken notion that it must be kept sacred. Through this careful guardianship much of its significance has failed to come to the knowledge of our rising generation and the new-comers from other lands.

Imagine my surprise, if you can, some four years ago, when one of my pupils, a girl of 10 years, asked me if a small flag I had in my possession was a Democratic or a Republican one. Her father, an American, was a teacher in one of our public schools. He had taught many years, and, until the year before, the child had been his pupil. Her grandfather helped in the siege of Vicksburg, and followed Old Glory over many weary miles of march. Whence her ignorance? She had seen the flag on Fourth of July, and carried by opposing parties in presidential campaigns, but had never learned its meaning. Hence her impression that each political party had a flag of its own, and she was looking for the distinguishing marks by which she could tell one from the other. You may be sure I lost no time in enlightening the little girl and the rest of my flock on the subject of "Old Glory" and its relation to the government of our country. I found older people in the district whose minds were not clear on the subject, though the question of putting flags on school-buildings had then been agitated for some time.

Citadels have been lost because their protectors, resting on the supposed inactivity of the enemy, have ceased to watch closely and were taken unawares. Nothing secures the safety of a fort like knowing the strength of the opposing party. Let the Lutherans and Romanists howl. Their noise will awaken the latent patriotism in American hearts as no amount of solicitations from Americans will, and will set inquiring minds to work upon the great question of liberty and union in a way that will bring forth fruit meet for the harvest. To illustrate: A few years ago a school in a sister state placed a flag on its building. Some parties in the district chose to object to its bright folds floating there and took it down. It was replaced by the school, and the news of the controversy spread through the country. In a neighboring county the subject was discussed in an institute, resolutions passed, and the flag put on, or within, every school-building in the township. No action had been taken in the matter before in that township, and but little attention given it in the county. At the next county institute the teachers were instructed to decorate their respective buildings with the Stars and Stripes and instruct their pupils in its history and meaning.

What is its meaning? Henry Ward Beecher said: "Our flag means all that our fathers meant in the Revolutionary War; it means all that the Declaration of Independence meant; it means all that the constitution of our people, organizing for justice, for liberty and for happiness meant. Our flag carries American ideas, American history and American feelings. Beginning with the colonies and coming down to our time in its sacred heraldry, in its glorious insignia, it has gathered and stored chiefly this supreme idea: Divine rights of liberty and man. Every color means liberty, every thread means liberty, every form of star and beam of light means liberty."

In speaking of its meaning in our public schools, a patriot of the late war said: "Our flag stands for education, wide, broad, liberal education; the cultivation of every sense, the development of every gift, the training of every faculty, the utilizing of the whole body, of the whole intellect, of the whole man, so that the soul shines out through every movement, expression and utterance of his material being. It stands for that system of public education which forty-four states of this Union have imbedded in their organic law. It, therefore, symbolizes the public-school system of our common country, and for that, if for no other reason, we pay it our profoundest homage and respect."

No system of education should exist in a Republic except the free school. The day of sectarian schools of any denomination is long since past and only tolerated by those in old ruts, worn down so far out of sight they are unaware of the progress and demands of the times in which they live; or by those whose only hope of power is in keeping their subjects ignorant of the true meaning of the "Divine right of liberty in man."

STAR.

"That is the Enemy."

A writer in the Catholic Review has this to say: "In a letter written very recently, on his return from Rome, Mons. Valteau, Bishop of Quimper, gave an account of his interview with his holiness, Pope Leo XIII., and in a passage of that communication he thus explains his conclusions: 'The most important question that now engages the attention of the sovereign pontiff is Free-Masonry.' Frequently he repeated to me in the strongest and most emphatic tones—'That is the enemy.'"

Every American home should have some anti-Roman books. Send in your orders.